

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) COVID-19 VACCINE QUESTIONS



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NOTE: These questions are for **vaccine-related information about COVID-19**.
For **other questions about COVID-19**, please see our general COVID-19 FAQs page at health.hawaii.gov/prepare/files/2020/04/DOH_COVID-19_FAQs.pdf.

This document provides reliable and up-to-date information to the general public during the continuing COVID-19 global pandemic. Key messages are the importance of preventive measures, such as

- *practicing **social distancing** during the COVID-19 pandemic*
- ***frequent hand-washing***
- ***wearing cloth face coverings ("masks") when out in public***
- ***avoiding touching your face with dirty hands***
- ***staying home when you are sick***
 - *Do not go to work, school, and other activities if you are feeling ill.*

Symptoms of COVID-19 include fever, cough, and shortness of breath or trouble breathing, as well as chills, muscle pain, sore throat, new loss of taste or smell, and others.

Acronyms and abbreviations used in this document:

- **CDC:** US Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
- **COVID-19:** Coronavirus Disease 2019
- **EUA:** Emergency Use Authorization
- **FDA:** US Food & Drug Administration
- **HDOH:** State of Hawaii Department of Health
- **VAERS:** Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System

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When will a COVID-19 vaccine be available in Hawaii?

The first supply of the COVID-19 vaccine was made available in Hawaii starting in mid-December 2020. The number of doses in the initial phase is limited, so most people will have to wait until 2021. Supplies will increase over time, but it is expected that all adults will be able to get vaccinated in the first half of 2021 or soon thereafter. A vaccine for children under 16 will not be available until more studies are completed.

How much will the COVID-19 vaccine cost?

The COVID-19 vaccine is a national public health priority and is offered at no cost. It is being purchased by the federal government with taxpayer dollars.

How many doses of the vaccine are needed and why?

Most of the COVID-19 vaccines currently being considered for approval in the United States require two shots to be effective. The shots are spaced out by a number of weeks and you will be alerted when to get your second shot. If you have had your first shot, you will automatically be eligible to get the second shot when it is due.

Who are the first people eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine?

Eligibility recommendations for the first supply of COVID-19 vaccine are based on who is most at risk. In Hawaii, this has been determined to be the following:

- Essential healthcare workers, such as:
 - High-risk healthcare workers involved in direct patient care and workers who provide transportation, environmental services, and other healthcare facility services and who are at risk of exposure to COVID-19
- Residents and staff of congregate long-term care facilities (e.g., “nursing homes”)
- Other essential workers, such as:
 - First responders, including police and firefighters; corrections officers; transportation workers; workers in the education sector; food and agriculture workers; and utility employees.
- Adults with high-risk medical conditions
- Adults 65 years of age and older.

People who do not fall within these groups will be able to receive COVID-19 vaccines in coming months as they become available. This information will be made public as it becomes available. You can read about CDC vaccine recommendations at the following site:
www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations-process.html.

I am over 65 or I am taking care of a kupuna who is over 65. Where can I go to register or get them registered to get vaccinated for COVID-19?

HDOH maintains a website with registration links for multiple healthcare systems across the state. You can find it at this URL: hawaiiicovid19.com/vaccination-registration.

How will I know when it's my turn to receive the COVID-19 vaccine?

HDOH will share this information in a variety of ways as more vaccines become available. You may hear from your healthcare provider, your employer, announcements from state and local leaders, or the media. HDOH maintains the latest information on the vaccine's status in Hawaii at www.hawaiiicovid19.com/vaccine.

Will there be enough vaccine for everyone in Hawaii?

Yes. Although the initial supply is limited, millions more doses are being made and everyone in Hawaii will eventually be able to be vaccinated.

Can the COVID-19 vaccine give someone COVID-19?

No, you cannot get COVID-19 from the COVID-19 vaccine. The mRNA vaccines for COVID-19 do not use the live virus that causes COVID-19 so it is safe.

Is the COVID-19 vaccine safe for pregnant or breastfeeding women?

At this time, HDOH is following CDC guidance on vaccinating those who are pregnant or breastfeeding. The vaccine has not been studied in pregnant or breastfeeding women and their infants, but mRNA vaccines (including the COVID-19 vaccine) are not thought to pose a risk to these groups. On the other hand, getting COVID-19 is known to put a woman at higher risk of serious illness.

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding and you are part of a group that is recommended to receive a COVID-19 vaccine, you may choose to be vaccinated. Other things to consider:

- COVID-19 risks of severe illness or adverse outcomes are known to be higher for pregnant women and their fetuses.
- You should talk to your healthcare provider you are seeing for your pregnancy care to discuss whether or not to get a COVID-19 vaccine.
- Getting the vaccine is a personal decision.

You can learn more about vaccines for pregnant women at this CDC site: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pregnancy/index.html.

Is the COVID-19 vaccine available for children or adolescents?

Several vaccines are being studied and getting recommendations from the FDA and CDC. So far, no vaccine has been studied in children younger than 16, so a COVID-19 vaccine is not yet available for anyone younger than 16.

At this time, the Pfizer vaccine is approved for people 16 and older.

At this time, the Moderna vaccine is approved for people 18 and older.
At this time, the Johnson & Johnson vaccine is approved for people 18 and older.

Information will be made public as it becomes available in the coming months.

More information about these vaccines is available at the following sites.

- Pfizer: www.fda.gov/media/144414/download
- Moderna: www.fda.gov/media/144638/download
- Johnson & Johnson: www.fda.gov/media/146305/download

If I have already had COVID-19 and recovered, do I still need to get vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine when it's available?

At this time there is not enough information to say if or how long after infection someone is protected from getting COVID-19 again through “natural immunity.” Early evidence suggests natural immunity from COVID-19 may not last very long, but more studies are needed to better understand this.

At least one vaccine has been studied in persons with a prior COVID-19 infection and found to be safe. CDC and HDOH recommend that vaccination should be offered to persons regardless of history of prior COVID-19 infection.

There is no recommended minimum wait time between infection and vaccination, current evidence suggests that reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection. So, persons who had COVID-19 in the past 90 days may choose to wait to be vaccinated until near the end of 90 days, if they want to do so.

No one should be vaccinated while they are currently sick with a COVID-19 infection. Vaccinating should be postponed until the person has no more symptoms and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.

Can I take the COVID-19 vaccine with other vaccines, like the flu vaccine?

No, you cannot. No other vaccine should be received between 14 days before you receive your COVID-19 vaccine and 14 days afterward.

Do I need to wear a mask when I receive the COVID-19 vaccine?

Yes, you should wear a mask that covers your nose and mouth whenever you are in public and close contact with people outside your household cannot be avoided, such as when you are getting a vaccine shot. (Anyone who has trouble breathing or who is unable to remove a mask without assistance should not wear a mask.)

Will I need to wear a mask and avoid close contact with other people after I have received two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine? When can I stop wearing a mask?

Yes, even after you have had both shots, you will need to wear a mask and practice other

preventive measures, like avoiding close contact with other people. While experts learn more about the protection that COVID-19 vaccines provide under real-life conditions, it will be important for everyone to continue using all the tools available to us to help stop this pandemic, like covering your mouth and nose with a mask, washing hands often, and staying at least 6 feet away from others.

Experts need to understand more about the protection that COVID-19 vaccines provide before deciding to change recommendations on steps everyone should take to slow the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19. Other factors, including how many people get vaccinated and how the virus is spreading in communities, will also affect this decision. HDOH and state and local leaders will let the public know when it is safe to stop using these preventive measures.

Are there other vaccines that can help prevent me from getting COVID-19? Does getting the annual flu shot help?

No. A flu vaccine will not protect you from getting COVID-19, but it can prevent you from getting influenza (the flu) at the same time as COVID-19, which can keep you from getting more severe illness. Experts believe both will be spreading at the same time this coming winter.

Right now, there are three COVID-19 vaccines that have been approved: COVID-19 Pfizer BioNTech Vaccine, COVID-19 Moderna Vaccine, and Johnson & Johnson Janssen COVID-19 vaccine. These are the only available vaccines that will protect against COVID-19 at this time.

Does immunity after getting COVID-19 last longer than the protection you would get from a COVID-19 vaccine? How long will the vaccine protect people?

The protection someone gains from having an infection (called “natural immunity”) varies depending on the disease, and it varies from person to person. The virus causing COVID-19 is new, so we don’t know how long natural immunity for COVID-19 might last.

Some early evidence—based on some people—seems to suggest that natural immunity may only last up to 90 days. Regarding COVID-19 vaccine, we don’t know how long immunity lasts until we have more data on how well they work.

Experts are working hard to learn more about COVID-19, including natural immunity and immunity from vaccines, and CDC and HDOH will let the public know as new evidence becomes available and recommendations change.

Does the COVID-19 vaccine have any side effects? Can it cause you to get sick?

Clinical trials for the COVID-19 vaccines have found that in general, most people do not have serious problems after being vaccinated.

At this time, the side effect that some people have had is a severe allergic reaction to the vaccine. If you know you are allergic to any ingredient in one of the vaccines, you should not get that vaccine. If you know you have allergies, but don’t know if you are allergic to an ingredient

in the vaccines talk to your provider or the provider offering you the vaccine before getting vaccinated.

Some common but temporary side effects may be soreness, redness, or warmth in the arm where they got the shot. These symptoms usually go away on their own within a week. Some people report getting a headache or fever after receiving a vaccine.

What is “herd immunity” and how does it work? What percentage of the population needs to get vaccinated to have herd immunity to COVID-19?

Herd immunity refers to a situation where most of the population is immune to an infectious disease, either from previous infection or vaccination. This provides indirect protection (i.e., “herd immunity” or “herd protection”) to people who are not immune to the disease because it makes it harder for the disease to spread.

Experts do not know what percentage of people would need to get vaccinated to achieve herd immunity for COVID-19.

Is the COVID-19 vaccine safe?

The COVID-19 vaccines being offered to the public meet the US Food & Drug Administration’s (FDA) standards for Emergency Use Authorization (EUA). All COVID-19 vaccines were rigorously tested in thousands of people to make sure that they are safe and that they work.

When a vaccine is granted EUA by the FDA, it means the benefits of this vaccine outweigh the harms of becoming infected with COVID-19.

It also means that even after the initial studies, safety is continuously checked. There are many safety monitoring systems that watch for adverse effects and possible side effects that were not seen in clinical trials. If an unexpected adverse event is seen, experts quickly study it further to assess whether it is a true safety concern. Experts then decide whether changes are needed in the vaccine recommendations.

HDOH is also monitoring for possible adverse events and for any announcements from FDA and CDC. This monitoring is critical to help ensure that the benefits continue to outweigh the risks for people who receive vaccines.

If any vaccine was found to be unsafe, FDA, CDC and HDOH would let the public and medical providers know.

How do I report it if I have a problem or bad reaction after getting a COVID-19 vaccine?

CDC and FDA encourage the public to report possible side effects (“adverse events”) through VAERS (Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System) and V-safe.

An “adverse event” is any health problem that happens after a shot or other vaccine. An adverse event might be truly caused by a vaccine, or it might be pure coincidence (something

that happened after vaccination but not caused by the vaccine).

One of the main jobs of CDC's Immunization Safety Office is doing research to find out if adverse events that are reported by doctors, vaccine manufacturers, and the public are truly caused by a vaccine.

- **VAERS on the Internet**
VAERS is a national system that collects data to look for side effects ("adverse events") that are unexpected, appear to happen more often than expected, or occur in unusual patterns. CDC uses VAERS to monitor the safety of vaccines across the country, which is a top priority. The Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) can be found at the following website: vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html.
- **V-safe on your smartphone**
You can also use a tool on your smartphone, called V-safe, to tell CDC about any side effects you have after getting the COVID-19 vaccine. V-safe will also provide you reminders if you need a second vaccine dose.

V-safe uses text messages and web surveys to provide personalized health check-ins after you receive a COVID-19 vaccination. Through V-safe, you can quickly tell CDC if you have any problems you experience after getting the COVID-19 vaccine. Depending on your answers, someone from CDC may call to check on you and get more information.

You can learn more about how to register and use V-safe at the following website: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/vsafe.html.

You can learn more about the difference between routine side effects and adverse events at this CDC website: www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/ensuringsafety/sideeffects/index.html.

Why would a vaccine be needed if we can do other things, like social distancing and wearing masks, to prevent the virus that causes COVID-19 from spreading?

Getting a vaccine is only one of several tools available to us to stop the COVID-19 pandemic. Vaccines work with your immune system so your body will be ready to fight the virus if you are exposed. Other steps, like covering your mouth and nose with a mask and staying at least 6 feet away from others, help reduce your chance of being exposed to the virus or spreading it to others.

Are there known adverse events associated with the COVID-19 vaccines?

Adverse events are uncommon but still possible. A severe allergic reaction would usually occur within a few minutes to one hour after receiving the vaccine. For this reason, you will be asked to stay at the place where you receive your vaccine for at least 15 minutes so you can be monitored for any problems after vaccination.

Signs of severe allergic reaction can include the following:

- difficulty breathing
- swelling of your face and throat
- a fast heartbeat
- a bad rash all over your body
- dizziness and weakness

Overall, these adverse events do not raise safety concerns, and the risk of serious adverse events is outweighed by the benefits of receiving the vaccine.

More information about adverse effects is available at:

<https://www.fda.gov/media/144414/download>

<https://www.fda.gov/media/144638/download>

How much protection does the COVID-19 vaccine provide?

The vaccines that have been approved for the general public have been shown to be about 95% effective 14 days after the second dose.

More information is available at:

<https://www.fda.gov/media/144245/download>

Does the COVID-19 vaccine protect against transmission of the virus to other people?

Most vaccines that protect from viral illnesses also reduce transmission of the virus that causes the disease by those who are vaccinated. While it is hoped this will be the case, the scientific community does not yet know conclusively if the approved vaccines will reduce such transmission. This is one of several reasons to continue wearing a mask and practicing social distancing even after getting fully vaccinated.

I want to know what is in the vaccine I will be getting. What are the ingredients?

The Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine includes the following ingredients:

- messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA)
- lipids
 - (4-hydroxybutyl)azanediylbis(hexane-6,1-diyl)bis(2-hexyldecanoate)
 - 2[(polyethylene glycol)-2000]-N,N-ditetradecylacetamide
 - 1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine
 - Cholesterol
- potassium chloride
- monobasic potassium phosphate
- sodium chloride
- dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate
- sucrose

The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine contains the following ingredients:

- messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA)
- lipids
 - SM-102
 - polyethylene glycol [PEG] 2000 dimyristoyl glycerol [DMG]
 - cholesterol
 - 1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine [DSPC])
- Tromethamine
- tromethamine hydrochloride
- acetic acid
- sodium acetate
- sucrose

The Johnson & Johnson Janssen COVID-19 vaccine includes the following ingredients:

- recombinant replication-incompetent adenovirus
- citric acid monohydrate
- trisodium citrate dihydrate
- ethanol
- 2-hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin (HBCD)
- Polysorbate-80
- Sodium chloride

None of the vaccines contain eggs, gelatin, latex, or preservatives.

More information about these vaccines' ingredients is available at the following sites.

- Pfizer: www.fda.gov/media/144414/download
- Moderna: www.fda.gov/media/144638/download
- Johnson & Johnson: www.fda.gov/media/146305/download

Will the COVID-19 vaccine be a yearly vaccine? Are there recommendations for booster doses?

At this time, there is no recommendation for doses beyond the initial two doses of COVID-19 vaccine. If this recommendation changes, HDOH will follow any new CDC guidelines.

Can different brands of COVID-19 vaccine be used interchangeably?

No. COVID-19 vaccines using mRNA are not interchangeable with each other. Both the first dose and the second dose should be done with the same product.

Can I take a pain reliever or fever reducer after vaccination if I have side effects?

Yes. Pain relievers and fever reducers (e.g., acetaminophen, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) may be taken if pain results from the vaccine, but they are not recommended to *prevent* post-vaccination symptoms.

Are there any contraindications to getting the COVID-19 vaccine?

According to CDC, you should not receive the vaccine at this time and speak to their healthcare provider if you have a history of the following:

- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine or any of its components
- Immediate allergic reaction of any severity to a previous dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine or any of its components (including polyethylene glycol [PEG])
- Immediate allergic reaction of any severity to polysorbate (due to potential cross-reactive hypersensitivity with the vaccine ingredient PEG)

More information is available at:

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/clinical-considerations.html>

Is there a time limit between doses where dose 1 is no longer effective and a patient must start again with the initial dose?

At this time, there is currently no information available about how long someone can wait to get their second dose (CDC will update guidance as it becomes available). This is why it is recommended that everyone get their second dose soon after they are able.

Are the COVID-19 vaccines effective against all currently circulating SARS-CoV-2 variants/strains?

Research indicates that immune response induced by the vaccine strain should be effective against the variants currently in circulation. Antibodies produced by the body as a result of vaccination are equally capable of neutralizing these variants.

More information is available at:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/more/scientific-brief-emerging-variant.html>

I want to know when I will be able to be vaccinated. Could you tell me what tier of vaccination I fall into?

Hawaii has been vaccinating people according to a system of tiers recommended by CDC, based on risk and exposure to the coronavirus.

At this time, all people in tiers 1a, 1b, and 1c, which include certain-high risk individuals, are eligible to be vaccinated in Hawaii. People in tier 2, which include all other people aged 16 and over, will be eligible in the coming months.

Tiers 1a, 1b, and 1c include the following:

- Essential healthcare workers – high-risk healthcare workers involved in direct patient care and workers who provide transportation, environmental services, and other healthcare facility services and who are at risk of exposure; and residents and staff of congregate long-term care facilities.
- Essential workers – examples include first responders such as police and firefighters, and corrections officers, transportation, education sector, food & agriculture, utilities.

- Adults with high-risk medical conditions and adults 65 years and older.

Other groups will receive vaccines in coming months, as more vaccines are made available.

More information is available at:

<https://hawaiiicovid19.com/vaccine/#first-vaccines>

Does HDOH have plans to vaccinate people in care homes?

HDOH is working closely with various pharmacies to administer vaccinations to residents of licensed care homes including community care foster family homes to administer vaccinations to as many people as possible as quickly as possible. For many, this means that pharmacies have or will very soon contact the care homes to schedule vaccine administrations in their homes. On Oahu, all licensed care homes will be scheduled for in-home vaccinations. On neighbor islands, pharmacies are scheduling vaccinations through drive-through clinics or in-home appointments. DOH/OHCA is keeping licensed care homes updated weekly on when vaccinations will be made available so they can plan accordingly, too.

For more information, please visit: hawaiiicovid19.com/vaccine.

Will I receive proof of vaccination?

When you get vaccinated, you should receive a vaccination card or printout that tells you what COVID-19 vaccine you received, the date you received it, and where you received it. If it is your first dose, the vaccination card may include information about when you should get your second dose.

You should also receive a paper or electronic version of a fact sheet that tells you more about the specific COVID-19 vaccine you are being offered. Each authorized COVID-19 vaccine has its own fact sheet that contains information to help you understand the risks and benefits of receiving that specific vaccine.

More information is available at:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect.html>

Will the vaccine be mandated?

At this time there is no state or federal requirement for the vaccine. As the vaccine becomes more readily available it is possible that businesses and other employers may choose to add a vaccine requirement.

What if I miss my second dose? What do I do?

It is important that you receive your second dose. The COVID-19 vaccines that require two doses are not completely effective unless you receive the second dose. Your second dose will

be scheduled at the time you receive your initial dose. If you miss your second dose, reach out to the provider for recommendation of next steps.

If I cannot take the flu vaccine due to an egg allergy, can I receive the COVID-19 vaccine?

The Pfizer and Moderna vaccines do not contain human or animal cells. Since they are not grown in eggs like some influenza vaccines, you should be safe. However, if you have a history of allergic or severe allergic reactions, you should seek guidance from your healthcare provider before choosing to be vaccinated.

Are there any tests people have to get before getting the vaccine?

CDC is not recommending a routine pregnancy test or an antibody blood test for COVID-19 before you get the vaccine. You should talk with your healthcare provider about any questions you have due to your own personal medical history.

Can I get the second dose of the vaccine in a different state than where I got the first dose?

It is important to get the second dose of the *same* vaccine in the time frame required for your vaccine. You might be able to get that same vaccine in a different state, but you should check before traveling to ensure availability in the state you are traveling to. Consult that state's COVID-19 vaccine website. Make sure you have your immunization records, including the card you receive when you get your first dose.

Do we have to wait for one group to be vaccinated before the next group can receive vaccine? How long will it take to move between phases?

At this time, vaccination of groups in one phase will likely not be complete before vaccination in another phase begins. Vaccination in these phases will likely overlap.

The timing of the start of vaccination in a phase is dependent on continued guidance from the CDC, supply of vaccine from the manufacturer, how vaccine is allocated from the federal level to the state of Hawaii, and capacity to administer the vaccine to populations. HDOH will keep the public informed of any changes, especially through its websites, including www.hawaiiicovid19.com.

Why are essential workers receiving the vaccine before the general public?

Essential workers keep systems critical to public health and safety functioning. Workers in essential and specific industries are considered part of America's critical infrastructure, as defined by the [Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency](#). Many of these workers have jobs that require significant person-to-person interactions. Current data show that many of these workers are at increased risk for getting COVID-19. Early vaccine access is critical not only to protect them from becoming ill, but also to maintain the essential services they provide to U.S. communities.

More information is available at:
<https://www.cisa.gov/coronavirus>

Can this vaccine cause COVID-19? How does it work?

No, the vaccine cannot cause COVID-19. The vaccine contains a synthetic, small piece of the SARS-CoV-2 genetic material (mRNA) that instructs cells in the body to make the virus's distinctive "spike" protein (SARS-CoV-2 is the virus that causes COVID-19). When vaccinated, the body produces copies of the spike protein, which alone does not cause disease, and the immune system learns to react defensively, producing an immune response against the virus.

Although this technology has not been used in any FDA-licensed preventive vaccine, FDA scientists have expertise with this technology as it has been used to develop other preventive investigational vaccines that have been tested in human clinical trials. FDA does not have specific safety concerns with a vaccine that utilizes this technology.

More information is available at:

<https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/pfizer-biontech-covid-19-vaccine-frequently-asked-questions>

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/hcp/mrna-vaccine-basics.html>

What can I do after I am fully vaccinated?

If you are fully vaccinated (which means at least two weeks have passed since you have received the final dose of your vaccine), then you may be able to resume some activities safely. This guidance from CDC represents a first step toward returning to everyday activities in our communities. This guidance will be updated by CDC and HDOH as more people are vaccinated, COVID-19 rates come down, and new scientific evidence becomes available.

At this time, CDC is advising that fully vaccinated people can do the following:

- They can visit with other fully vaccinated people indoors without wearing a mask or staying 6 feet apart.
- They can visit with unvaccinated people from a different household without wearing masks or staying 6 feet apart *if everyone from the other household is at low risk for severe disease from COVID-19.*
- They can refrain from quarantine and testing if they do not have symptoms of COVID-19 after coming in contact with someone who has COVID-19. (NOTE: At this time, CDC's new guidance for fully vaccinated people does not provide an exemption for quarantine requirements for travelers to Hawaii and returning Hawaii residents.)

You can read more about this by visiting the following website:

www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/p0308-vaccinated-guidelines.html.

Where can I find out more information?

For more information about COVID-19, visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website at <http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/novel-coronavirus-2019.html>. You can also visit HDOH's COVID-19 websites at hawaiiicovid19.com and health.hawaii.gov/covid19.

Finally, you can contact HDOH's partners at Aloha United Way from anywhere in Hawaii for information and referral services:

- Call 2-1-1.
- Text 877-275-6569 (include your zip code)
- Chat at www.auw211.org.
- Email info211@auw.org.

